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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 "
8.30 " " 8.50 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

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**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers. [1463]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Yat Shu Tai)	dep. 7.25		dep. 8.40		dep. 11.15		dep. 1.25		dep. 2.40
SHUEI LUNG	dep. 7.30		dep. 8.45		dep. 11.20		dep. 1.30		dep. 2.45
Shum Chun	dep. 7.35		dep. 8.50		dep. 11.25		dep. 1.35		dep. 2.50
Shing Shui	dep. 7.40		dep. 8.55		dep. 11.30		dep. 1.40		dep. 2.55
Taipei	dep. 7.45		dep. 9.00		dep. 11.35		dep. 1.45		dep. 3.00
Taipei Market	dep. 7.50		dep. 9.05		dep. 11.40		dep. 1.50		dep. 3.05
Taipei	dep. 7.55		dep. 9.10		dep. 11.45		dep. 1.55		dep. 3.10
Shing Shui	dep. 8.00		dep. 9.15		dep. 11.50		dep. 2.00		dep. 3.15
Shum Chun	dep. 8.05		dep. 9.20		dep. 11.55		dep. 2.05		dep. 3.20
SHUEI LUNG	dep. 8.10		dep. 9.25		dep. 12.00		dep. 2.10		dep. 3.25
CANTON (Yat Shu Tai)	dep. 8.15		dep. 9.30		dep. 12.05		dep. 2.15		dep. 3.30

### UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
SHUEI LUNG	dep. 6.35		dep. 7.45		dep. 8.55		dep. 10.05		dep. 11.15
SHUEI LUNG	dep. 6.40		dep. 7.50		dep. 9.00		dep. 10.10		dep. 11.20
Shum Chun	dep. 6.45		dep. 7.55		dep. 9.05		dep. 10.15		dep. 11.25
Shing Shui	dep. 6.50		dep. 8.00		dep. 9.10		dep. 10.20		dep. 11.30
Taipei	dep. 6.55		dep. 8.05		dep. 9.15		dep. 10.25		dep. 11.35
Taipei Market	dep. 7.00		dep. 8.10		dep. 9.20		dep. 10.30		dep. 11.40
Taipei	dep. 7.05		dep. 8.15		dep. 9.25		dep. 10.35		dep. 11.45
Shing Shui	dep. 7.10		dep. 8.20		dep. 9.30		dep. 10.40		dep. 11.50
Shum Chun	dep. 7.15		dep. 8.25		dep. 9.35		dep. 10.45		dep. 11.55
SHUEI LUNG	dep. 7.20		dep. 8.30		dep. 9.40		dep. 10.50		dep. 12.00
CANTON (Yat Shu Tai)	dep. 7.25		dep. 8.35		dep. 9.45		dep. 10.55		dep. 12.05

\* Will stop at Taipei and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,  
on Notice being given to the guard.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this  
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### SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep. 8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep. 10.00	1.30	5.00
Shataukok	arr. 9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr. 11.00	2.30	6.00



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	DOCK No. 1.	DOCK No. 2.	DOCK No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	810 feet	350	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	39 "	34 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

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Lifting Power				
Max. Length of Ship taken in		460 feet		580 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in		58 "		77 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in		29 "		36 "

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Length on Keel Blocks	338 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	35 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

THURSDAY 7th FEBRUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

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Why Some Succeed and Others Fail	.40		
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Practical Guide to Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, by William Lamb	6.50		
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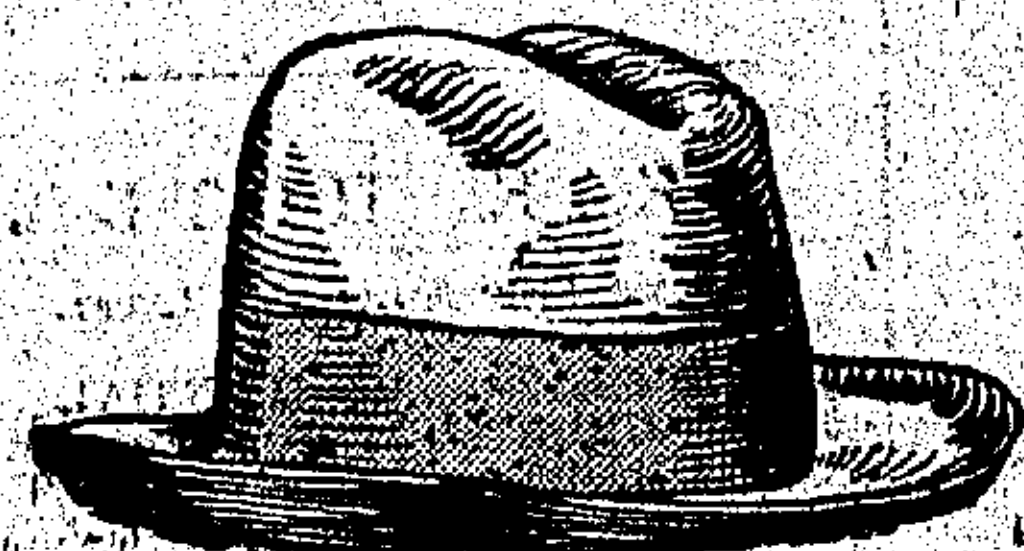
[26-3]

## STYLISH HATS

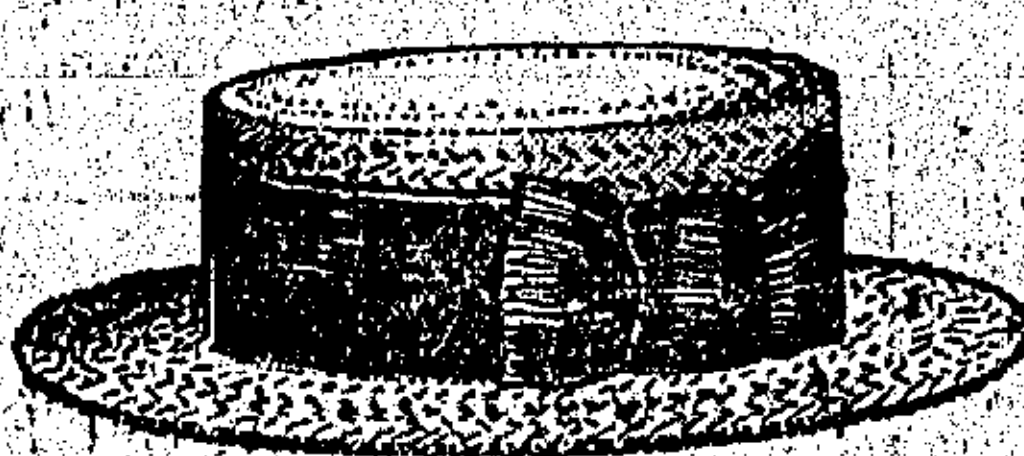
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[1381]

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## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 24th.

## POLITICAL.

There is a distinct pause in the political situation of China. Each side, North and South, is afraid evidently to make a move, with the result that a position almost of stalemate ensues. No pronounced in this state of affairs that a number of telegrams have been addressed by military leaders to the President asking him to end the present indefinite attitude of the Government and make a pronouncement in favour of peace, or proceed with the policy of fighting the rebels. With the military protagonists, like Tiao Kun, who have been asked to send their troops to the South to meet the advance of forces from the South, plead that they cannot do so until the President cancels his peace mandate. This, however, he has so far declined to do. It is obvious that he is still in hope of bringing about a compromise of some sort. Meanwhile, Commander Chang Lien-sheng, of the 10th Brigade, explains the fall of Lachukuo and his retreat to Tengchow. He attributes his defeat to the lack of ammunition and asks that a large supply be sent to him without delay. There is, however, another side to the picture. General Hsi Shin-chuan, who declared independence, has been defeated by the Government troops under General Wu Kuanhsing and forced to evacuate Chenchow, which city was entered by the victorious general on Wednesday. Lung Chai-kwang, the redoubtable Southern general, has also been scoring victories for the Government. Quite a suggestion of cities have fallen to his arms. The other general in Hupeh who declared independence, Li Tien-tai, has received an ultimatum from the Tschun of Hupeh, failing to comply with which will lead to his being immediately attacked. This suggests the failure of the independent movement in Hupeh.

## FINANCIAL.

Notwithstanding the several loans which have been raised for the purpose of assisting the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to bring their respective notes to par, they still remain at a very low quotation, standing now at 40 per cent. discount. Of course, it can hardly be otherwise when the proceeds of the loans are diverted to other uses than those for which they were ostensibly obtained, such as the purchase of arms, etc. The finances of the country are in a discreditable condition, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of their betterment.

## AMNESTIES.

I mentioned in a previous letter that Chen Chin-tao, the former Minister of Finance, was about to be pardoned and that a mandate to this effect would be promulgated soon. It is understood that this action will be shortly undertaken in conjunction with an amnesty to the leaders of the monarchical movement under Kuan Shih-tai, such as Liang Shih-yi—who is on his way from Japan to Dairen to take up his residence there; Chow Tzchi, Chu Chi Chien, Yang Tu, etc. As Chen Chin-tao is a member of the Kuomintang it is expected that his pardon will keep his party from criticizing the pardon of the others mentioned. The latter return to Peking some of them may be drawn upon to strengthen the present Cabinet, which cannot be described other than as a collection of mediocrities.

## THE PLAGUE.

While it is undoubtedly true that the pneumonic plague is spreading north of Shanghai, threatening the capital of China itself, and that the number of deaths must be very much greater than the 50 reported by the Neuquien as having been notified, it is none the less true that the authorities are realising their duty in taking steps to prevent its spreading. General Chiang Chao-chun, whom I described last week as a person grata with the military, seems to have made good so far. He has enlisted the support of the local authorities, and preventive measures are being carried out. Roads and passes are being closed in certain districts. Travellers are not allowed to enter threatened cities without medical examination. Quarantine stations are being established. All these show an appreciation of the danger which earlier events belied. The Peking railway is to be opened for freight traffic only and worked in sections, so that from the rail head will not reach Peking. At the same time, wooden huts have been erected for the detention and quarantining of any people coming from the infected districts, and even the Legation Quarter authorities are contemplating making provision if it should prove to be necessary, by the construction of a quarantine station near the German barracks. A few days ago it was reported that one thousand deaths had occurred at Shanghai, but this was proved later to have been wrong, though there is no doubt that the death rate in that region must be considerable. Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Dr. Eckfort, of the Rockefeller Foundation, returned from Peking last week. The latter confessed that he was unfavourably impressed by the situation in Peking. He was very much disgusted at the treatment accorded them by the authorities in the plague area. It is interesting to note that Dr. Chen, who is at Tientsin, has reported that the plague can be controlled if the local authorities co-operate. As it is tolerably certain now that they will co-operate the outlook must be regarded as much more hopeful than it was a week ago. I should mention, in closing, that a loan was signed a few days ago for \$1,200,000, \$800,000 of which has already been paid over by the foreign banks.

(Continued on page 2 of this edition)

## SCARCITY OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS IN JAPAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

It seems that the Government plan for supplying the immediate domestic needs of shipbuilding materials has proved unworkable (says The Japan Chronicle).

It will be remembered that simultaneously with the announcement of the rupture of the Japanese-American negotiations on the iron and tonnage question in November last, the Government announced that it would supply over 18,000 tons of iron and steel from the State Ironworks within the current fiscal year, and provide for 148 vessels, of 500,000 tons deadweight, including ships then on the keel and those whose keels were shortly to be laid down. The authorities ascertained the indispensable requirements of the principal shipbuilders in this country, and the necessary steps were taken for increasing the output of the State factories. It is now said, however, that operations there show but little progress, while it is only two months to the end of the current financial year. As things stand, it is said to be impossible to supply even 2,000 tons of the 18,000 tons promised. As a matter of fact, it is reported that the authorities have already unofficially notified the shipbuilders concerned of the allotment of iron and steel supplies, the total quantity available before the end of the financial year being put at 2,000 tons. Certain large shipyards are said to have been assigned only from 100 to 200 tons. They complain that if they had known this before, they could have replenished their stocks when the market was low some time ago.

It seems that there are several reasons for the breakdown of the Government plan. In the first place, they are accused of having overestimated the capacity of the State works. It is also presumed that the authorities deliberately made it appear for some diplomatic reason that it was quite easy for Japan to supply her own requirements of shipbuilding materials. Again, arrangements for increasing the State output were delayed, and operations were only commenced in December. It is also said that the naval and military authorities have made increased demands on the State Works. Whatever be the reasons for the failure of the Government plan for meeting the immediate shipping requirements, it seems rather far-reaching in its effects. It is true that for some time after the American prohibition of the export of iron and steel there had been increased arrivals in this country, but American shipments have materially decreased of late. It is said that in some cases stocks are practically running out. The largest shipyards may be able to continue operations for some time yet without greatly modifying their programmes, but it is feared that the smaller ones will be compelled to close down.

## SMALL SHIPBUILDERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

Some months ago when the shipping market was booming quite a number of shipbuilding concerns sprang up, especially on both banks of the Kido-kawa and Shiraishikawa at Osaka. At that time even the right to get a ship built was bought and sold at a premium. A complete change has since come over the situation, however, due to the American embargo on iron and steel and more recently by the peace negotiations. In these shipyards there are now orders for no construction, nor any one willing to undertake such orders if there were any. Where ships have already been built, it is said that much trouble is made before delivery is taken. Perhaps this is due to the unsatisfactory or even unworthy condition of the vessels built. It is further said that there are practically no purchasers for the wooden vessels constructed on the two Osaka rivers in respect of the question of price. All this may be attributed to *osetrinio* to which Osaka folks are so notoriously addicted.

## INCREASED DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

The decrease in imports of machinery has led to increased activity in the machinery-making industry in this country. This in turn has greatly increased the demand for pig iron. The market is doubly feeling the effects of the increased demand and owing to greatly reduced imports. On account of acquisition by the British Government, there has recently been a marked reduction in the import of the Indian pig iron which used to supply about half of Japan's total demand. In fact, it is said that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has received a telegram stating that of the quantity contracted for export this year about 50,000 tons will not be available for shipment. In the circumstances, the domestic market has been growing visibly stronger. At the end of last year quotations stood at ¥150 per ton, but now no less than ¥300 is quoted. Indeed, in retail transactions in Osaka on the 12th instant business was actually done at ¥325.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The meeting of the Peking Branch of the Patriotic League took place this afternoon when it was decided to continue the branch, a resolution which was deemed necessary in view of the falling off in the support accorded the branch. It was resolved to cultivate the social instincts by more frequent gatherings, and the new committee was composed of new blood with that object in view. Sir Robert Bredon, who has been chairman since the branch was inaugurated, resigned this position to the regret of members.

Mrs. A. Deschamps, the First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, who is being transferred to Tokyo, has been lavishly entertained by his many friends in Peking. He leaves in a few days. Haruo Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, is due back on February 2nd. Peking British Volunteers re-enlisted for another period of service last week. The programme provides for the resumption of drill in March.

## SAYINGPUN SCHOOL. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The annual distribution of prizes at Saiyungpun School, Pokfulam Road, took place yesterday at noon. The school hall was suitably decorated for the occasion, and a guard of honour, composed of the Saiyungpun School Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, under Superintendent Ray, stood at the entrance. There was a crowded attendance of parents and friends of the pupils.

Mr. A. Morris, the Headmaster, presided, and was supported in the platform by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sir Charles Eliot (Vice-Chancellor of the University), Major Morgan, and Mr. Ho Kam-tong. The proceedings were interspersed with recitations delivered by pupils of under twelve years of age, who were warmly applauded.

The Headmaster read the following report:—The maximum enrolment was 474 (408 in 1916), the minimum enrolment was 315 (299 in 1916), and the average attendance was 403 (349 in 1916).

The school retains its popularity among the Chinese, and a large number of applicants had to be refused admission in consequence of lack of accommodation. During the year no less than 50 boys have made the maximum number of attendances.

The discipline of the school is excellent, and the work done is highly satisfactory.

Reading and conversation are good throughout, but especially in the lowest classes, where "beginners" receive their first instruction in English from an English Mistress, Mrs. Morris. Handwriting is particularly good throughout the school, the special attention devoted to this subject being apparent in all classes. In the arithmetic papers, also, neatness and good arrangement were noticeable throughout.

Object-lessons have been intelligently given. In all classes, good sketch maps were drawn in connection with the geography papers. In Class 4, taught in two divisions there were a few weak papers in arithmetic in both divisions. With this exception the class did excellent work.

In Class 5—two divisions—the work was very good, except in arithmetic in the A division, and in arithmetic and geography in the B division.

Class 6, taught in three divisions, the third consisting of newly admitted boys. The A division did very well throughout. The B division was weak in arithmetic. The C division in a mid-term examination did highly creditable work.

Class 7—in three divisions, two consisting of newly admitted boys—showed very good results in all subjects.

Class 8 was very good, although there was a tendency to weakness in arithmetic. The Beginners' class is taught in three divisions. Excellent results were shown in these classes, where English is taught with great success.

The members of the Education Committee paid several visits to the school during April and May, and expressed great satisfaction with the work done. Mr. M. Posenby-Fane, one of the members, wrote: "The relations of the Headmaster and scholars appeared to be peculiarly happy at Saiyungpun School."

The "social" life of the school has been well maintained. Chess has been in the charge of Mr. Ray, who has raised the players to a high state of efficiency. The School team won the Hongkong Schools Chess League Shield, which was presented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., at a function in July. The Library, recently enlarged, now contains about 500 volumes, and is well patronised. Funds for the additional books and for the School Bangle Band were subscribed by a number of Chinese gentlemen. The Bangle Band is attached to the Saiyungpun Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. The Division, consisting of past and present pupils, is supported financially by Mr. Ho Kam-tong; it is thoroughly efficient, and is furnished with the latest equipment. At the annual competition on "Our Day" the Division was placed second out of four Companies competing. During the small-pox epidemic in the early part of the year, the members of this Division gave up a portion of their vacation and vaccinated no fewer than 12,000 cases. The Division now attached as a Voluntary Aid Detachment to the Defence Corps has also attended Field-days and Mobilisation, Guards of Honour, and the Defence Corps Camp, as well as providing half the composite Division sent to Canton on the invitation of H. E. the Governor of Canton, for instructional purposes.

On "Our Day," boys from this School sold roses in aid of the Red Cross Funds, and handed in the sum of \$385.86. A Chinese Band has been formed and has become very popular, its services being frequently requisitioned at public functions and entertainments. Football and Volley-ball continue to flourish. Swimming is indulged in throughout the summer, twice a week the boys go out in steam-boats to Stonecutter. It is noteworthy that a large number of boys, even in the lower classes, are now able to swim, and at the annual Ambulance Brigade Aquatic Sports the Saiyungpun Division carried off one Championship. The usual picnics and excursions were held.

The literature on the War, supplied by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has been distributed to the pupils and the pictures have been displayed for general information.

In September Mr. Mok Kam-sang presented to the School two Scholarships, each of the value of \$30 for one year, for Classes 7 and 8 respectively. The Headmaster then made acknowledgement of contributions received from various other quarters.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn then distributed the prizes. The following is the list of prize-winners:—

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

From Class 4 to Queen's College:—1. Hau Cheuk-ling, 2. Wong Tai-kwan, 3. Lo Hing-kun, 4. Leung On-sang, 5. Chan Wai-chung, 6. Un Kwai-yung. Class 3:—1. Tam Wai-jin, (Government Free Scholar), 2. Wong Pak-hing, (Ho Kam-tong Scholar). Class 2:—1. Ling Hung-to, (Government Free Scholar), 2. Chan Man-chau, (Ralphs Scholar). Class 1:—1. Tai-cho, (Government Free Scholar).

## CLASSES PRIZES.

Class 8a and b:—1. Li Kwong, 2. Wong Wing-tong, 3. Leung Hing-ki, 4. Cheuk Fuk-yun, 5. Un Kai-cheung, 6. Fung Shu-ling. Class 8a and b:—1. Leung Hing-ki, 2. Chan I-chun, 3. Chung Wai-chuh, 4. Ng Han-sin, 5. Li Ku-u. Class 6c:—1. Tong Tse-yat, 2. Lai Tat-man, 3. Li Hui-lun, 4. Chan Pun. Class 7a:—1. Lau Pak-wa, 2. Yung Kwok, 3. Lau Chun-fan.

## CLASS 7b:—1. Mok Kam-ching, 2. Mok Kam-to, 3. Pau Sai-fong, 4. Tsang Nai-chun.

## CLASS 6:—1. Li Min-kwan.

Beginners' Classes:—A: 1. Mak Wing-hin, 2. Chan Sik-kwan, 3. Lo Ping-fai. B: 1. To Yung-kung. C: 1. Chu Kwok-chi, Cheung Chung-fat.

## VERNAICULAR STUDIES.

Class 4:—A: 1. Wong Tai-kwan, 2. Au Kwong-lai. B: 1. Hau Cheuk-ling, 2. Chan Chok-yang. Class 3:—1. Wong Pak-hing, 2. Wong Wing-tong, 3. Chang Shui-pai. Class 2:—A: 1. Chan Man-chau, 2. Leung Wai-kwan. C: 1. Chan Pun, 2. Kwong Kwok-fun.

## CLASS 7:—A: 1. Li Tai-cho, 2. Li Wing-hi. B: 1. Pau Sai-fong, 2. Li Chung-iu. C: 1. Li Shu-yung.

Class 8:—A: 1. Li Min-kwan, 2. Ho Yung-tong. B: 1. Lo Ping-fai, 2. Mak Wing-kin. C: 1. Li Yuen-on, 2. Leung Wai-tai. D: 1. Shun Chik-ling. Beginners' Class:—Leung Wun-ki.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class 4, English:—Chan Kan-cho. Chess Prizes:—Old Boys: Chan Pong; Present Boys: Li Kwong. Sports Prizes:—Old Boys: Football, Leung On-sang; Old Boys: Volley Ball, Au Kwong-lai; Present Boys: Football, Wan Man-ki. Drawing:—Blackboard, Lau Im; Pencil and Brush, Class 4, Ng Wai-pun; 5. Chan I-chun; 6a. Chan Pun; 6b. Li Tai-cho; 7. Li Chung-iu. Handwriting:—Wong Wing-toy. Recitation:—Fong Fam-leung, Choi Fuk-pang, Pok Wing-kin, Choi Fuk-hoi. Eighty-one attendances, medals and twenty-nine First Aid certificates were also presented.

At the close Mr. Severn, addressing those present, said he felt greatly honoured at having been invited to the Saiyungpun school for the first time, to present the prizes. He felt that he was, perhaps, poaching a little on the preserves of Mr. Ho Kam-tong, who was a great benefactor of the school, and had on previous occasions presented the prizes. When he received the report and read it he at once saw that the high standard previously attained had been well maintained. It was a most efficient school and deservedly popular among the Chinese. The size of the school was cramped, yet it was wonderful how much work was being done there. The Chinese showed how much they appreciated the teaching they received at the school by the fact that nearly forty students had received medals for not missing a single day's attendance during the past year. He thought it was a happy idea that last year and during the present year the school gave those boys some small token to remind them of their regular attendance. He felt sure that many other boys would come in to the school if there were more room. Well, they hoped to have more room in the future. The school was specially fortunate in having the continued guidance, year after year, of Mr. and Mrs. Morris (Cheers). Their careful and sympathetic work had had a wonderful result, and during the past year they had received great help from Mr. Ray, who had shown great keenness in the social side of the school and also in directing the energies of the Saiyungpun school branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. (Applause.) Mention had been made in the report of the great success achieved by the Saiyungpun school division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. He had witnessed their demonstrations on two "Our Days" in 1916 and 1917—and on one day somewhere out over the Kowloon hills he had been told off as a casualty. (Laughter.) The position was not a happy one for the Saiyungpun Division, but they set to work and after putting his leg, which was supposed to be broken, in splints, placed him on a stretcher and carried him over a rough road for a considerable distance. He must say that they did it very well and he was very grateful that he was placed in such good hands. (Laughter.) The work done by the Division during the small-pox epidemic was also included in the report and he was sure the Government was very grateful to them for their useful work in vaccinating 12,000 cases at that time. (Applause.) He noticed that the athletic side had not been neglected. They had won the Challenge cup for swimming in which, he was glad to see, they had made very great progress. He thought all schools realised the importance of learning to swim, and the usefulness in after-life. In conclusion he wished them all a happy and prosperous new year.

Cheers were then given for Mr. Severn and for Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

## YOU AND I.

Full fifteen years teetotal fears. Ate banished from this vale of tears. And aqua-puritate weak by week. Stand praying it will never leak. The dam "God bless it!"

Full fifteen years the liquor fiend. Attracting naught but fish and fien. Booze could, who may not drink. Stand crying on its narrow brink— "God bless us! Damn it!"



# ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL FOR INDIANS. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prizes at this school were given away by Sir Ellis Kadoorie on Monday. The Headmaster (Mr. E. J. Birbeck) reported that during the past year the School was open on 238 days, the average attendance being 74 as compared with 49 in 1916. The highest number on the roll was 82 in May, and the lowest 47 in September. The increase in the numbers was going on steadily, which is very satisfactory in view of the increase in the fees from \$1 a month to \$2.

In the half-yearly and annual examinations 78 boys were examined, and 45 passed. This low percentage was caused by class 8, which included very young boys who had lately come to the school and knew nothing. However, a great improvement had taken place since, as the results of the present year would show.

In addition to playing football and tennis and being drilled twice a week, the boys have a piece of waste ground broken up into lots where they can grow whatever they like.

The general health of the boys has been very good and little leave has been asked for account of sickness. This is only natural as the school is in a healthier situation than most in the Colony.

The discipline and general behaviour of the boys is better, but there is still room for improvement.

The thanks of the school are due to Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Arculli, who not only paid a considerable amount of money for the school fees of poor boys, but have also sent presents of plants and flowers for the boys' gardens.

The prizes were distributed by Sir Ellis Kadoorie to the following scholars:—Abdullah Buti, Chanan Singh, Jemina Nissim, Khwaj Mohamed, M. Hussain, A. H. Madar, M. A. Yacoub, Mohamed Uanf, Bohan Singh, J. David, Abdul Karim II, Moosa Hassan, and Kassim Omar.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie said he took a very lively interest in the school and it had given him great pleasure to give away the prizes. He hoped that the improvement shown in the past year, both in the work and in the attendance, would continue.

Mr. O. Madar said that he was present in order to thank Sir Ellis Kadoorie on behalf of many of the parents of the boys at the school for the great work he had done in building the school and in helping every month with the boys' fees. He hoped the boys would profit by their school training and would always remember what Sir Ellis Kadoorie had done for them. He also thanked the Hongkong Government for providing so fine a site.

The proceedings closed with cheers for Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of thirty taels of prepared opium.

Defendant said he bought the opium at Annam.

Mr. J. R. Wood ordered him to pay a fine of \$1,500; or, in default, to go to prison for four months with hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

## BEGGING ALMS.

An old Chinese man was charged with begging alms near the Hongkong Hotel. It was stated that defendant was seen accosting European ladies. He was an intolerable nuisance and had been annoying passers-by for a long time.

Defendant admitted begging, but pleaded that he was too infirm and old to do anything else.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.

A Chinese woman was charged with stealing a pair of gold bangles, valued at \$50, from her mistress at Praya East in October last.

Defendant said her mistress gave her the bangles as an inducement to follow an immoral life. She, however, loathed such a life and escaped to Macao.

Inspector Sim said defendant was employed as an ayah in complainant's house. In October last, while her mistress was ill, defendant was alleged to have stolen the bangles and left the house.

She eventually went to Macao, where she was recognized by a relative of complainant, who had her arrested by the Macao Police.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Friday afternoon.

## COMPANY MEETING. UNION WATER BOAT CO. LTD.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Water Boat Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. There were present Messrs. S. H. Dodwell (chairman), A. O. Lang, J. Jonckheer, R. Shevan, A. H. Skelton (Consulting Committee), G. R. Edwards, J. O. Nixon, F. P. de W. Soares, E. Era, M. S. Northcote, and J. Morton Smith (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I propose with your permission to take them as read.

The profit on trading for the year amounts to \$34,492.83, some \$2,900 less than last year, which, in view of the comparatively large withdrawal of British shipping from the China Coast, and the enhanced cost of coal must, I think, be considered as satisfactory.

During the year the reduction of capital suggested at our last annual meeting has been carried out, and \$3 per share has been returned to shareholders. In order to make this return the sale of some of your investments has been necessary and, consequently, dividends from investments are smaller than last year, which year, you will remember, also benefited by the profit on the sale of two of the old boats. The amount, therefore, available for distribution is \$40,403.75, as against \$39,375.86 in 1916, and I trust you will approve of the allocation recommended in the report.

You will have noticed the somewhat large amount of \$7,000 to be written off investments to bring them down to the market value on December 31st. I would explain that your investments are in first-class local public companies, but, as the market price has been affected by the present abnormally high rate of exchange, it is necessary to make this provision.

Your property has, as usual, been well kept up out of current revenue. With those few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated.

Mr. Shevan seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Edwards proposed, and Mr. Nixon seconded, the re-election of Mr. C. B. Brown as an auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$200. This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were now ready and would be paid on application.

## COMPANY REPORT.

### HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. LTD.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the thirty-first ordinary annual meeting to be held on February 21st is as follows:—

The profit on working for the year ended 31st December, 1917, was \$73,144.63, as compared with \$70,744.55 in 1916. The balance at credit of profits and losses account, including \$225,043.17 brought forward from last year, and after deducting directors' and auditors' fees, and paying for repairs, amounts to \$1,011,708.62, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 48 per share	\$300,000.00
To pay bonus of 44 per share	\$240,000.00
To write off launches	\$5,000.00
To write off lighters	\$41,000.00
To write off machinery and plant	\$30,000.00
To write off Kowloon wharves	\$49,045.42
To write off West Point wharf	\$600.00
To write off railways and rolling stock	\$11,000.00
To carry forward to new account	\$75,163.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,011,708.62</b>

Hon. Mr. E. Shellin retired during the year and his place was taken by Mr. A. H. Compton. Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and C. S. Gubbay retire according to the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 5 weeks
This Year	\$12,500	\$61,08
Last Year	13,428	69,088
Decrease	528	7,990

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following statement of accounts to the 31st January is submitted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., Treasurer, and grateful acknowledgment is made of the undermentioned subscriptions:—

Balance b/f from 31/12/17	\$ 64.86
Subscriptions acknowledged to 23/1/18	1,080.77
Subscriptions received:	
H. P. White, Nov./Dec./Jan.	\$30.00
D. H. Davidson	5.00
S. H. Ellis	20.00
Subscriptions paid in advance	195.00
<b>Total receipts to 31/1/18</b>	<b>\$1,325.63</b>
Expenditure from 1/1/18 to 31/1/18	749.45
<b>Balance in hand</b>	<b>\$576.18</b>
—Monthly subscription	\$—
—Donation	\$—

## SPORT. CRICKET.

### SMALL UNITS' CHALLENGE CUP.

#### R.A.M.C. v. A.S.C.

The match between the R.A.M.C. and the A.S.C. in the Small Units' Challenge Cup Competition was played at Happy Valley on Monday and ended in an easy victory for the R.A.M.C. by three wickets and 168 runs. The Army Service Corps, who were one player short, played first and only compiled 52, of which Glenn was responsible for half. Their cheap dismissal was mainly due to the bowling of Sergeant Strange, of the R.A.M.C., who captured four wickets for ten runs. The R.A.M.C. replied with 220 for the loss of seven wickets. There was a good partnership between Lieut. Murray (86) and L.-Cpl. Ellarby (40), which resulted in 110 runs. Lieut. Murray was in excellent form and played vigorous cricket, his score including one six and four fours. Ellarby, too, hit a six and four fours. Sergeant Strange added 24 and Capt. Evans, 18 (not out) to the total. Scores:

R.A.M.C.		A.S.C.	
L.-Cpl. Hoath, c and b Ellarby	8	L.-Cpl. Hoath, c and b Ellarby	8
Sergeant Pearce, c Flint, b Lawrence	9	Sergeant Pearce, c Flint, b Lawrence	9
Q.M.S. Sheriff, b Lawrence	9	Q.M.S. Sheriff, b Lawrence	9
L.-Cpl. Glenn, b Strange	36	L.-Cpl. Glenn, b Strange	36
L.-Cpl. Townsend, c and b Ellarby	2	L.-Cpl. Townsend, c and b Ellarby	2
Pte. Knight, l.b.w. b Strange	0	Pte. Knight, l.b.w. b Strange	0
Sergeant Stone, c Lawrence, b Strange	0	Sergeant Stone, c Lawrence, b Strange	0
Sergeant Allerton, run out	0	Sergeant Allerton, run out	0
S.M. Sainsbury, not out	0	S.M. Sainsbury, not out	0
Sergeant Turner, c and b Strange	0	Sergeant Turner, c and b Strange	0
Extras	1	Extras	1
<b>Total (for 9 wkts.)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Total (for 9 wkts.)</b>	<b>52</b>

**Bowling Analysis.**

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cpl. Ellarby	9	2	30	4
Cpl. Lawrence	5	1	21	3
Sergeant Strange	33	0	10	4

**R.A.M.C.**

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L.-Cpl. Lawrence, c Sheriff, b Glenn	10			
L.-Cpl. Ellarby, c Sub, b Glenn	45			
Lieut. Murray, b Glenn	53			
Sergeant Strange, b Pearce	24			
S.M. Flint, c Knight, b Glenn	2			
Capt. Evans, not out	13			
Sergeant Thyers, run out	3			
Pte. MacKenzie, b Pearce	10			
Extras	10			
<b>Total (for 1 wkts.)</b>	<b>220</b>			

Cpl. Brown, L.-Cpl. Kirby, and Sgt. McKee did not bat.

**Bowling Analysis.**

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Q.M.S. Sheriff	7	0	49	0
L.-Cpl. Glenn	17	1	93	4
L.-Cpl. Townsend	3	0	33	0
L.-Cpl. Hoath	2	0	16	0
Sergeant Pearce	53	0	19	4

The following table shows the points scored by each team so far:—

	P.	W.	L.	P.
R.A.M. Corps	3	3	0	6
A.O. Corps	3	2	1	6
A.S. Corps	4	0	4	0

## ROYAL ARTILLERY CLUB.

### 87th CO. R.G.A. v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

In this competition for the above cup, the 87th Company R.G.A. won easily at Happy Valley, yesterday. Drummond was top scorer for the winning team with a well-played 88 (not out), which included eleven fours. The 87th Company could do little against the bowling of Graham, who took seven wickets for 20 runs. Cooper, who went on at the end of the innings, had an analysis which read 3 overs, 3 runs and 2 wickets. Turner, playing carefully, made a good stand for his side, until finally stumped by Sharman, who claimed a large share in the victory by stumping no less than four batsmen. Saunders obtained 13 runs in four hits and carried out his bat. Scores:

88th COMPANY R.G.A.		87th COMPANY R.G.A.	
Gr. Cooper, c Sutcliffe, b Howe	13	Gr. Cooper, c Sutcliffe, b Howe	13
Br. Drummond, not out	88	Br. Drummond, not out	88
Gr. Baines, c Turner, b Howe	8	Gr. Baines, c Turner, b Howe	8
Cpl. Graham, c Southall, b Saunders	16	Cpl. Graham, c Southall, b Saunders	16
Saunders	16	Saunders	16
Gr. Sharman, c Saunders, b Britnell	4	Gr. Sharman, c Saunders, b Britnell	4
Gr. Smith, not out	10	Gr. Smith, not out	10
Sgt. Davis, Sgt. Desborough, Sgt. Griffiths, Br. Arnolds, Br. Simmonds, did not bat		Sgt. Davis, Sgt. Desborough, Sgt. Griffiths, Br. Arnolds, Br. Simmonds, did not bat	
Extras	4	Extras	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>

\* Innings declared closed.

87th COMPANY R.G.A.		88th COMPANY R.G.A.	
Br. Turner, std. Sharman, b Graham	11	Br. Turner, std. Sharman, b Graham	11
Sm. Cpl. Knight, b Graham	0	Sm. Cpl. Knight, b Graham	0
Gr. Baines, b Graham	2	Gr. Baines, b Graham	2
Gr. Britnell, c Cooper, b Graham	2	Gr. Britnell, c Cooper, b Graham	2
Cpl. Smith, c Smith, b Cooper	8	Cpl. Smith, c Smith, b Cooper	8
Cpl. Watts, std. Sharman, b Baines	1	Cpl. Watts, std. Sharman, b Baines	1
Gr. Saunders, not out	13	Gr. Saunders, not out	13
Br. Kirkham, std. Sharman, b Cooper	1	Br. Kirkham, std. Sharman, b Cooper	1
Br. Southall, b Graham	1	Br. Southall, b Graham	1
Gr. Howe, std. Sharman, b Graham	2	Gr. Howe, std. Sharman, b Graham	2
Tpr. Perry, b Graham	0	Tpr. Perry, b Graham	0
Extras	5	Extras	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

**Bowling Analysis.**

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	9	2	20	7
Graham	14	2	20	7
Cooper	2	0	2	2

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R.G.A. c. Middlesex Regt. Club Ground. Kick-off, 3.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

ROYAL ENGINEERS REGT. c. Middlesex Regt. New Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. McTavish.

## LAUNCH AT KOWLOON DOCK. ANOTHER VESSEL FOR THE SIAM STEAMSHIP CO.

Another launch took place yesterday afternoon at Kowloon Dock, when the new vessel *Valaya* took the water. A number of interested spectators were present, the launching ceremony being gracefully performed by Mrs. Chas. Forsyth. This is the second vessel built for the Siam Steamship Co., Ltd., Bangkok. She is a steel single-screw steamer of the awning-deck type, with raised fore deck, boat deck amidships and aft. Her principal dimensions are:—Length overall, 234 feet, 6 inches; Length B.P., 223 feet; Breadth moulded, 35 feet, 6 inches; Depth moulded to awning deck, 30 feet; Depth moulded to main deck, 13 feet.

The hull is double bottom, extending fore and aft, is divided into six tanks, two for oil cargo, one for oil fuel, and three for fresh water. Fresh water is carried in the forward and after peak tanks. Cargo loading gear is speedy and efficient, five derricks of 5 tons and 15 tons lift working the forward hold and tween deck, and two derricks of 3 tons lift working the after hold. In the tween decks two cargo doors and two coating doors are fitted on each side. The auxiliary machinery consists of six steam winches, steam windlass, steam and hand steering gear, and a dynamo of twelve k.w., operating 180 lights and 20 fans on the double wire system. Provision is made in the tween deck for carrying 220 cattle, the stalls being of pine.

Amidships on the awning and boat decks, accommodation is provided for 24 first-class passengers in up-to-date cabins, the fittings being of teak. The saloon is handsomely furnished. Overhead tanks, large rectangular windows, double doors at front and sides, and the skylight on boat-deck will ensure a cool and pleasant table. On the after part of the midship boat deck is a *cabin-de-luxe*, having all conveniences. The privacy of this suite of rooms will be specially attractive to the interport business man.

The Captain, Engineers and Officers are berthed in large and airy rooms on the awning deck and navigating bridge. Second-class passengers and stewards are berthed in the forecabin; the seamen, firemen, chin-chow and kranies, tally clerks, and junior officers, in a large house aft on the awning deck and in the after tween decks.

The life-saving appliances, tank life-boats, etc., are as required by the Board of Trade for a first-class passenger certificate for about 500 saloon and deck passengers, and crew.

The deadweight will be approximately 1,000 tons on the fireboard awarded by Lloyd's, the vessel being classed 100 A.1. The bale stowage provided in the holds and tween decks is 72,000 cubic feet.

The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple-expansion surface condensing engines driving through forged steel shafting a bronze propeller. The cylinder dimensions are h.p. 17" dia., l.p. 27" dia., l.p. 44" dia., with a common stroke of 30", and the engines throughout are of the latest design. The auxiliary machinery comprises one Weir's Feed Pump and Weir's direct contact feed water heater working in conjunction with the feed pumps and feed water filter on the main engine; one large centrifugal pump for circulating water through the main condenser; one vertical duplex ballast pump, one vertical duplex donkey feed pump, and one vertical duplex pump for the oil service. All necessary connections for the efficient and economical handling of the engines are provided. Steam is generated in two single-ended boilers 19' 0" internal diameter, by 10' 0" long over end plates constructed to British Board of Trade and Lloyd's requirements for a working pressure of 190 lbs. per square inch. Each boiler has two large corrugated furnaces fitted with arrangements for burning oil fuel.

As with the sister ship *Sudhadit*, launched by the Dock Company in December, 1917, and now nearing completion, the speed trials of the *Valaya* will be progressive, and full speed, the latter of 8 hours' duration.

## CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Monday next being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed. There will be no delivery of collection of correspondence from the pillar boxes. Non-boxholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the inquiry counter at the South-west of the building. On Tuesday the Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary letters, as on Sundays. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

## GOLF.

### ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup for 1917 was won by Mr. E. J. Birbeck, who beat Mr. W. D. Kraft in the final on Sunday by 3 up and 2 to play.

The Christmas Mixed Foursomes competition was finally decided on Saturday and resulted in Mrs. Draper and Mr. Evans winning the first prize, and Miss Gordon and Mr. Palmer Johnston the second.

Medals for the monthly winners of the Captain's Cup in 1917 can be had on application to the No. 1. Boy, Happy Valley.

Special competitions have been arranged at Fanling for the Chinese New Year Holidays. For the Bankers' Cup there is to be a bogey competition for men, while there will also be Mixed Foursomes. The entrance fee for both competitions are to be given to War Charities, while first and second prizes have been presented.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## STOCKTAKING

# SALE

## NOW PROCEEDING

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

20%

## CASH DISCOUNT OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

COSTUMES, DRESSES,

HATS,

BLOUSES, SKIRTS,

GOLF COATS, ETC.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



## "MEXICAN"

LUBRICATING GRAPHITES

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GRAPHITE PIPE CEMENT

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SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

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TELEPHONE 346

## SPECIAL SHOW

SMART

# GOWNS

FOR THE

RACES



## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## WANTED.

**PUSH BICYCLE**, well-known make.  
Apply "ROADSTER,"  
c/o "Daily Press" office,  
Hongkong, February 6th, 1918. [1592]

## NOTICE.

**THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.  
**UNION TRADING CO., Agents.**

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1572]

## DANCE CIRCLE.

Spend a pleasant evening.  
**MONDAY AND THURSDAY,**  
9 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Ground Floor,  
Next door to the Hongkong Cinema.  
[1585]

G. 200 R.

**SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.**  
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

**TAKE NOTICE** that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended) every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Undermains of Boats in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is pleased to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Chances among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Clerken Street.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918. [1575]

G. 200 R.

## NOTICE

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian** desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Customs Porters Station between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## OUR HOUSE-FED

## CAPONS

## AND

## CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour  
TRY THEM.

## JUST RECEIVED

## LOOSE LEAF

## PHILATELIC

## ALBUMS

(with Stops)

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**A. S. ELTON HOOVER,**  
Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
General Agents for the  
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1598]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1555]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Majestic, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**JOHN ARNOLD,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1598]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
**N. J. STABBS,**  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1589]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in HONGKONG.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz.:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the printed copy for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.  
**G. MONTAGUE EDE,**  
General Manager. [1574]

## NOTICE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

**ONE CERTIFICATE** for One Hundred Shares No. 20241 to 20240 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. JAMES V. PATTERSON, has been LOST, and it at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 16th January 1918. [1590]

## ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTING AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS** for the Session, 1918.

SENT BY THE MESSRS. PRICE — — — — —

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6th FEBRUARY, 1918.

## GERMANS IN CHINA.

It is strange that in the fourth year of the war the British Government should still entertain doubts either as to the advisability or the legality of doing everything within its power to cause "the plague spot to be eradicated"—as Mr. Justice Young put it—in this part of the world. The existence of Germans in China in these days is an undoubted plague, the eradication of which has been repeatedly urged for many reasons. Chief amongst these is the capacity of the Germans for intrigue, which there is reason to believe, has not been without its influence upon recent political events in China; the continued spreading of malicious and lying reports amongst the Chinese with regard to the position in Europe, the conduct and intention of the Allies, and the saintliness of the German nation. Internment alone, although that would certainly be very effective in lessening the danger, would not be sufficient to eradicate the plague. Opportunities for German propaganda, and the circulation of venomous and lying reports concerning the Allies, would still exist, for it could not be expected that Chinese guards, ignorant of the real state of affairs, would be impervious to our contemporary the *N.Y.O. Daily News*—certain of their superiors have been. Therefore, the only safe course to pursue, in the interests of China as well as of Great Britain and the other Allied nations, is to banish every alien enemy from the Far East, and if the Government of Great Britain, assisted by our local Government, would but take the matter up without hesitation, and seriously the probabilities are that the country would soon be purged of this plague. If it would, we venture to think, take very little to induce the Chinese Authorities to act in the matter, but it can be well understood that they are reluctant to proceed to extremes to long as our own people show hesitation and

thereby lead the Chinese into the false belief that we are ourselves by no means certain as to the outcome of the war. That such hesitation exists is clearly shown by the question recently asked by Col. Vans in the House of Commons, as to "what are the legal questions regarding which a decision is pending which will prevent German buildings in the British Concession on the Shamen being taken over, and the leases terminated," and Mr. Balfour's reply that the British Government was in communication with H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking with reference to the matter. What legal questions can possibly arise as to our right to take over property actually leased by us, and to terminate the leases, it is difficult to understand. Evidently, however, some such question has been raised by timid folk, who still fear to incur the wrath of their former "dear friends," now our ruthless enemies. This fact alone, that we do hesitate to do that which we should have done long ago, must cause the Chinese to think that we are afraid, and must tend to make them pause before further incurring the wrath of Germans.

As regards the properties in the Shamen leased to, and occupied by, Germans—some of which, it is believed, are still made use of by our enemies for business purposes—the rents reserved by the leases of many of such properties must necessarily have remained unpaid for a very long while. This alone would give the landlord, the British Government, a right of re-entry and consequent cancellation of these leases. And, with regard to those properties the rents reserved by the leases of which have been hitherto regularly paid, although it is true that British landlords and tenants of property in Concessions in China were, some time ago, expressly authorised by the British Authorities to receive and pay rent in respect of such properties from or to alien enemies, this authority does not, in itself, constitute a right on the part of an alien enemy to remain in possession of property, in a British Concession, of which he is a lessee. Lord Reading said, in a fairly recent case—"The property of alien enemies is at Common Law subject to confiscation by the Crown in virtue of the Royal prerogative. But if the Crown refrain from exercising the right to confiscate, and allows the alien enemy to continue in ownership of the property, he holds it subject to all its obligations." One of these is, necessarily, an obligation to pay the rent reserved by a lease of the property to the alien enemy, attached to which obligation is a liability to have the lease determined for breach of that obligation. Therefore, there cannot be any question as to the right to determine those leases the rents reserved under which have not been paid. Nor does it seem there can be any question as to the other leases (if any) in respect of which rents have been paid. It may truly be said that for a long time past, it has been altogether contrary to practice for the Crown to exercise the Royal prerogative by confiscation of alien enemy property. Nevertheless, the legal right to do so exists. There can be no doubt whatever that, were the position reversed, Germany would have no hesitation in confiscating property leased to a British subject, and it seems absurd, in these times, that we should hesitate to eradicate the plague-spot which is apparent by the continued existence of German ownership of buildings erected on British land, some of which buildings doubtless show—as, until recently, did the German Bank in Hongkong—German insignia.

It is not every executive contract made with a person who becomes an alien enemy which is dissolved by the outbreak of war. In fact, it has been considered necessary frequently of late to obtain a declaration by the Court that such a contract was so dissolved. There can be little doubt that the desired declaration would be made on the application of a British lessor to an alien enemy lessee, even though the rent reserved under the latter, if it were made manifest that keeping the lease alive would (as Lord Reading put it), "or might be, to the advantage of the enemy State by increasing its capacity for prolonging hostilities, and by adding to the resources available to individuals in the enemy State." The action of the British Government in refraining from putting an end to the leases to Germans of land in the British Shamen must have such a tendency. By allowing Germans to continue to occupy, or in any way make use of, for the purposes of business, the pro-

perities so leased to them, the resources available to those individual members of the enemy State are undoubtedly added to, and the capacity of the enemy State to prolong hostilities is incidentally increased. The main thing, however, is the tendency which this must have to make the Chinese doubt the wisdom of expelling Germans from China. If the Chinese are allowed to believe that the British have any reason to expect the return of Germans to buildings they have occupied on British land in China it is almost certain that they will themselves permit those Germans now in China to remain and will take no steps to expel them.

Mr. G. P. de Martin will deliver a lecture at the Helena May Institute on Friday, the 8th inst., at 5.30 p.m., subject, "Lorenzo di Medici." The lecture is open to members and their gentlemen friends.

The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held this evening at 9 o'clock in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Manuk, the subject being "Man—his nature, his powers and his responsibilities." The lecture is open to the public.

During the week ended February 2nd the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony: Six cases of diphtheria, two of which proved fatal; six cases of enteric fever, two of which proved fatal; and two cases of small-pox, one of which was fatal. Of the enteric fever patients one was Portuguese and the rest Chinese; and of the enteric fever patients one was British, two were Chinese and the rest Dutch. Both the small-pox patients were Chinese.

The body of a Chinese hawk, aged 25, who is supposed to have died as the result of eating poisonous food, was sent to the Public Mortuary on the 4th inst. It is stated that the deceased and two other hawkers returned to their house, No. 1, Tak Sing Street, on the evening of the 3rd inst. and partook of fish and vegetables. They all became ill suddenly, and the neighbours wanted to take them to the Government Civil Hospital, but deceased refused. Those who were removed to the hospital are progressing favourably.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WOO SAN PO."]

## CANTON, February 5th.

## GENERAL LUNG'S MOVEMENTS.

The Tsuchi has received a telegram from General Luk Wing-ting, stating that after sending reinforcements to Lim-chow from Lung-chow he returned on the 2nd to Nan-ning. He proposes to recruit more new soldiers to be sent to Yant-chow to bar the entrance of the place.

## GENERAL LUNG.

It is said that General Lung Chai-kwong has recently wired to the Peking Government stating that he has ordered the Civil Governors of Kwongtung and Kwong-si to report every military movement in the two provinces. Lung added that his inspection is progressing.

We are informed that General Lung went to King-chow on the 20th ult. Military meetings were held after he was informed of the loss of Young-kong and some other districts. Lung gave orders that active steps should be taken to recruit more soldiers from places adjacent to King-chow in order to meet the Kwongtung and Kwong-si troops. Lung also sent large bodies of troops from King-chow to make further attacks.

## TONG SHU-YEH'S POLITICAL OPINIONS.

Tong Shu-yeh, who has recently arrived at Canton, is expected to assume office as Minister of Finance in the Provisional Government and Representative of Finance in the Union Council of the South-West. We learn that Tong has announced that he will not accept either of the appointments at present, but will only offer to mediate between various parties. Tong has proposed an alteration to the Council's regulations, which are not acceptable to M.P.s, and an adjournment of the Council till after the former Parliament and a lawful Government have been established at Canton in the new Chinese year.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S ULTIMATUM.

The ultimatum from the Cabinet at Peking was received at Canton yesterday. It stated that the disloyalty of the South-West provinces in declaring independence and making civil war will not be forgiven. The Government is bound to use force to settle the disputes, and Northern troops are assembling in the South. It would be better for the leaders in the South-West to submit to the Government, as it still sympathizes with their misunderstanding of the Government.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)

## MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial was resumed of Ho Hung, who was indicted for murdering Lam Yik Chan in Wing Lok Street in a house used as offices of the Po On Marine Insurance Co., on August 21st last, and also with stealing bank-notes to the value of \$5,000, the property of the Po On Co.

The Attorney-General prosecuted and Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) defended.

La Sum, examined, said he was shop coolie in the Po On Company. He went into the deceased's room on the 21st August after 8 a.m. and saw deceased lying on the bed, covered with a blanket. A piece of cloth was in his mouth, and things and papers were scattered about the room.

Hok Ki Ing said he used to sleep behind deceased's room. Chan Ki and Fong Ti occupied the room with him in August. He went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of August 20th. Fong Ti was not in the room at that time. Witness got up at 2 a.m. and went to the office to fetch some tea and he saw deceased smoking a pipe. Witness spoke to deceased and left him still smoking. When witness went back to his room Fong Ti was not there. It was not usual for the deceased to be up so late.

Tu Tin Yak said he was Managing Director of the Po On Company. He went to the Po Chi Club on August 20th and returned to the Po On Company after 3 a.m. with Lu Man Chin. He found the door closed but not locked, and unlocked it.

Lu Man Chin, corroborated the last witness' evidence. He said he used to sleep on the same floor as deceased. When he returned at 3 a.m. he did not go to sleep at once. A relative of his came down from upstairs and they had a chat for a few minutes. The boy in the morning came to him and he went to the deceased's room, where he found the deceased's hands and feet tied and a piece of cloth stuffed in his mouth. His head was towards the door. Between his head and the door there was a safe, which was open, and papers were scattered about. The deceased used to place the key of the safe in a drawer of the outer counter, close to his room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he returned at 3 a.m. The last witness locked the door immediately and went to his room. Witness did not go to sleep till about 4 a.m. Eleven or twelve persons slept on the first floor, and about twenty on the second floor. Nobody slept near the staircase. Witness was manager of the Po On Company for five years and had never employed prisoner in the firm.

How So Lou, assistant manager of the Po On Company, said he was in the firm for fourteen years, and knew the prisoner, who was an apprentice boy in the Company in 1910, and worked there for six months.

Mr. Kwok Ying, chief detective of the Canton Police, said he arrested Chan Chi. The procedure that he adopted against Chan Chi and the prisoner were identical. He had held out no threat to Chan Si.

Mr. Alabaster—Yesterday Chan Chi told the Court that at Canton you told him "Chan Chi there is information of an armed robbery from Hongkong and you are involved. If you do not make a clean breast of it, it will go hard against you; if you do, it will defend upon circumstances."

Witness—I did not make that statement. Continuing, witness said he brought the prisoner down on November 29th to Hongkong. There was a Hongkong detective in a different compartment of the same train. On reaching the boundary witness took off the handcuffs and the prisoner was transferred to the Hongkong detective.

The Chief Justice—Did you hear any conversation between the Hongkong detective and the prisoner. Witness—I did not. They never spoke.

Lo Yu, a Hongkong detective, said he travelled down to Canton on the morning of November 29th, and arrested prisoner when he got into British territory. There were two Chinese Canton detectives in the train with the prisoner. Witness was present when the charge was read out to the prisoner at the Central Police Station, and he held out no threat to him to make a confession. At the Police Station he heard the interpreter ask the prisoner questions and also ask him. After the caution a good deal was said by the interpreter to the prisoner, who had most to say.

U Pan Woo, interpreter in the detective office, said on November 29th at noon he explained the charge to the prisoner, and also read out the usual caution. After cautioning witness asked prisoner whether he had anything to say. The prisoner then made a statement. Witness asked for the Chinese characters of the names and persons prisoner gave, and witness asked no further questions. The Chief Detective Inspector, Mr. Morrison, and the last witness were present at the time. The statement was made in Inspector Morrison's room.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty. The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoner, said—Ho Hung, you have been found guilty on very clear evidence and very largely upon your own confession of being party to a brutal robbery resulting in the death of Lam Yik Chan. There is only one sentence that the law allows me to impose upon a murderer and it is my duty to pronounce it. You are to be hanged by the neck until you die.

The prisoner was then removed.



# THE WAR.

## SUPREME ALLIED CONFERENCE AT VERSAILLES.

PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE GERMAN ATTACK.

## THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Factories under complete military control.

Dramatic developments expected in the west.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.

LONDON, February 4th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided enemy trenches eastward of Hargicourt.

There was hostile artillery firing at Lens and north-eastward of Gavrelle. GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, February 4th.  
A communiqué states:—After violent artillery preparation the Germans last night attempted to attack in the sector west of Fresno, which was easily repulsed.

Between January 31st and 31st 13 enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 15 others seriously damaged fell uncontrolled over their own lines.

#### AVIATION.

LONDON, February 3rd.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway station and sidings at Valenciennes.

They fired several thousand rounds on the enemy in the trenches and back area. We brought down five and drove down five enemy machines.

One of our machines is missing. Our aviators bombed the enemy's aerodromes and billets last night.

#### BOMBING THE ENEMY.

LONDON, February 4th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—A strong party of the enemy attempted to raid a post northward of Havrincourt but was driven off with heavy loss.

Another party rushed a post southward of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing.

There was hostile artillery firing eastward of Hargicourt, northward of Lens, in the neighbourhood of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.

Aeroplanes dropped 4½ tons of bombs on various targets, including railway signals, at Melle, Ingelmunster and Lichtervelde.

Five hostile machines were brought down and five were driven down. One of ours is missing.

### THE PRE-STORM LULL ENDING.

GERMAN STRENGTH ON WEST.

LONDON, February 4th.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—Amid "side-shows" like artillery firing and patrol encounters there exists a general sense of expectancy of dramatic developments which are momentarily awaited. The before-the-storm lull seems to be ending. The Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent estimates that the Germans have now 180 divisions on the west, of whom 115 are in line, or an increase of about 40 divisions as compared with the campaign of 1917.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, February 4th.  
A communiqué states:—There was intense artillery duel north of the Aisne, in the Cornillet region, Argonne and Upper Alsace.

### Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 4th.  
The Admiralty reports:—Our aircraft yesterday bombed an aerodrome at Houttave.

We brought down one enemy machine and drove down two uncontrollable. Two of our machines are missing.

#### ITALIAN TOWNS BOMBED.

LONDON, February 4th.  
An Italian official report states:—Enemy aviators bombed Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre, hitting a civil hospital at Treviso.

Altogether there are 18 casualties.

### Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AERIAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, February 3rd.  
An Italian official report states:—We brought down eight enemy aeroplanes, and the British brought down six.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANY'S IMAGINARY SUCCESSES.

LONDON, February 4th.  
The Admiralty denies the German wireless report that a large English warship, accompanied by a torpedo-boat and chasers, was mined and sunk in the Firth of Forth. There is no incident upon which the statement could be based.

#### BRIT. SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK IN THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, February 4th.  
The Admiralty submarine E14 proceeded to the Dardanelles on January 27th in order to complete the destruction of the Goeben. A wireless Turkish official message reports that the E14 was sunk at Kumkale and seven men were saved. It adds that the Turks shot off the periscope of the E14, which may certainly be regarded as destroyed.

The British Admiralty states that all the vessels, except E14, returned to these bases.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GREEK REGIMENTS MUTINY.

ATHENS, February 4th.  
An official report states:—A large proportion of the Lania Infantry Regiments and a number of artillerymen armed themselves and mutinied, but the movement was quickly repressed.

It is stated that the Government intends to deal very severely with attempts to impede the progress of mobilisation.

#### KAISER CREATES ASSASSINS DECORATION.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th.  
On the occasion of the anniversary of the submarine ruffianism, the Kaiser has created a special decoration for submarine crews, and has awarded the highest class of the Order Pour-le-Merite an Admiral von Scher.

### COMMUNAL KITCHENS. THEIR ESTABLISHMENT BY FOOD MINISTER.

LONDON, February 5th.  
The Ministry of Food announces the early establishment throughout the country of a system of communal kitchens. The local authorities will own and manage them, the Government providing 25 per cent. of the initial outlay and also guaranteeing 25 per cent. of the initial working expenses.

The kitchens are intended for the use of all classes and it is suggested that the dining room of the House of Commons might be placed on the communal basis.

### A GERMAN'S HIGH TREASON.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th.  
Vorwärts states that the trial of Herr Dittmann has begun before an extraordinary court-martial.

A telegram from Berlin says that Herr Dittmann has been sentenced to five years' confinement in a fortress for attempted high treason, also to two months' imprisonment for resisting the authorities.

### BOLO'S TRIAL COMMENCED IN PARIS.

WITNESSES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, February 5th.  
The trial of Bolo Pasha and others has begun before a Court Martial.

Counsel for the defence pointed out that a state of war did not exist between France and Turkey and requested an adjournment in order to call witnesses from Constantinople and also Mr. Hearst, the newspaper proprietor of the United States.

The Court refused the application on the ground that it had no power to compel attendance.

### COMMONER FINED FOR HOARDING FOOD.

LONDON, February 4th.  
Mr. MacCaw, Member of the House of Commons, has been fined £400 for hoarding food.

### THE LORDS AND ELECTORAL REFORM.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AND THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE.

LONDON, February 5th.  
In the House of Lords during a debate on the Electoral Reform Bill, Lord Selborne moved that the House should not insist upon their scheme of Proportional Representation but should insert counter-proposals applying the principle to all Boroughs returning three or more members.

The Peers agreed to this by 86 votes to 35.

Lord Galloway moved that the House insist on their amendment eliminating the alternative vote, and this motion was carried by 69 votes to 29.

### ROUMANIA AND THE BOLSHEVICS. IN OPEN CONFLICT.

LONDON, February 4th.  
Roumanian official telegrams state that a great part of the Roumanian army is now fighting and disarming Russian troops.

The disintegration of the Russian Front in Moldavia is increasing daily, whole units proceeding to Russia and attacking Roumanian towns and villages en route.

The Roumanians, after 24 hours' fighting, disarmed a Russian Division and captured fifty guns with which the Russians were bombarding Galatz.

The Roumanians also surrounded, disarmed and sent to Russia a Russian Army Corps which attacked Falticeni in Moldavia.

Owing to the Red Guards stopping supplies from Bessarabia for Moldavia, Roumanian, at the request of the Bessarabian Government, has occupied the food centre of Bessarabia, also Kishinev on the Jassy railway.

The Roumanians are now fighting the Bolsheviks throughout Bessarabia.

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, February 4th.  
Light is thrown on the hitherto obscure situation in Ukraine by the speech of a representative of the Rada at Brest-Litovsk.

He stated that 90 per cent. of the Rada's candidates were elected to the Constituent Assembly, compared with less than 10 per cent. of the Bolshevik candidates in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Congress of Soviets at Kieff on December 3rd overwhelmingly declared for the Rada, upon which a small group of Bolsheviks went to Kharkoff and declared itself the New Government of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

The latter's delegates hardly represented the town of Kharkoff, much less the Ukrainian Republic.

### RECOGNITION OF UKRAINE REPRESENTATIVES.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th.  
After hearing the statement by the Ukrainian Rada representative at Brest-Litovsk, in which he ferociously attacked M. Trotsky, the Central Powers' Delegation decided to recognise the representatives of the Rada as being entitled to speak for Ukraine.

### SUPREME ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

FUNCTION OF THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent says:—Besides the Military representatives each country has Political and Naval representatives at Versailles. Briefly, the object of the War Council is to create unity of policy—taking into account the economic and political, besides the purely military and naval factors—for one end, namely, gaining victory.

I gathered from an exceptionally well-informed source some details throwing light upon various aspects of the Supreme War Council. Although the latter met to discuss the question of closer military co-ordination, the result of the deliberations showed that such a body might, and ought to, discuss all matters relating to the war as, for example, munitions, naval policy, shipping and food. It must not be forgotten that the Council is primarily a political and not a military body. The only actual members of the Council are the Premiers of France, Italy and England, and a member of the United States Government.

The Council has at Versailles a Permanent Staff which maintains a continuity of liaison and work and is thus able to maintain direct and personal contact between the heads of Governments. This is really the basis of the idea behind the conception of a Supreme War Council. Each Power has at Versailles a body of permanent military representatives, each with a staff of subordinate officers. These military representatives arrange and collate information supplied by the various General Staffs and other Military Departments and suggest the broad lines on which this information may be utilized by the War Council.

### ALLIES UNSHAKEABLE.

The unanimity of the Allies enables them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset confidently with the knowledge that neither their strength nor steadfastness can be shaken.

### EARLIER CABLES.

RESULT GIVES SATISFACTION.

LONDON, February 4th.  
General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the Versailles Conference.

M. Clemenceau, who presided throughout, interviewed, stated that "for four days we worked and argued. The last day was decisive, even the most delicate points being settled."

### CLEAR UNDERSTANDING ATTAINED.

PARIS, February 3rd.  
The Versailles Conference rose yesterday afternoon.

The Petit Parisien says that Lord Milner remains in Paris conferring with M. Clemenceau until to-morrow concerning food supplies.

The Echo de Paris states that a clear understanding was attained on what was necessary to do to meet the forthcoming German attack.

### LATEST CABLES. NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, February 5th.  
Reuter learns that twelve Norwegian vessels were lost in January through the war, and eight Norwegian sailors killed.

### GERMAN LABOUR REVOLT.

Factories under military control.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A Copenhagen telegram states that the Military Commander of the Berlin District has issued a proclamation declaring important factories to be under complete military control. Employees will be court-martialled unless they resume work on Monday morning.

Court-martials in Berlin are authorised to pass death sentences; the execution to occur within twenty-four hours after sentence.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th.

The strike called by the syndicalists for to-day is in no wise a general one. Only a small percentage of the employees at the various works has hitherto struck. The mounted gendarmes are patrolling the streets, thus preventing the strikers from forming crowds.

### EARLIER CABLES.

MILITARY VENGEANCE.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the military are summoning to the colours all soldiers on leave and men recalled from the army for essential trades who participated in the strike.

A telegram from Trieste announces that shipyard and factory workers struck yesterday, but resumed work to-day after interviewing the Governor.

### WORK GRADUALLY BEING RESUMED.

LONDON, February 4th.

It is very difficult to obtain an accurate view of the German strike situation, but it appears at the moment that the threats of calling in the strikers had the desired effect, and work is gradually resuming.

The Commander of Berlin threatens one year's imprisonment for any further participation in the direction of a strike.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

DEADLOCK EXPLAINED.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Mr. Henderson's communication, to which the official reply was cabled last evening, urged the Government to abandon its refusal to meet the Amalgamated Society of Engineers separately from the National Labour Conference in order to discuss the new man-power proposals. The Engineers decided not to consider the proposals unless this preferential treatment, previously accorded, was repeated. Hence the deadlock.

### EXPLOSION AT FRENCH MUNITION WORKS.

POWDER MAGAZINE SAVED.

PARIS, February 3rd.

Ten were killed and 30 injured in an explosion and fire at a munition works at Moulins.

There was serious damage, but the adjacent powder magazine was saved.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 4th.

The silver market is quiet.

### FEWER HOURS, MORE WORK.

The Health of Munition Workers' Committee urge, as the result of investigations which covered over a year, that the weekly hours can advantageously be reduced to a total of from 50 to 55. In all classes of work a reduction in the hours of actual work varying from 7 to 20 in no case resulted in more than an insignificant decrease of total output, while on the average there was a substantial increase. It must be recognized, says the report, that the conditions are not the same now as they were in the early days of the war. Not only have large numbers of the youngest and strongest workers been withdrawn for military service, but those who remain are suffering from the strain of long hours of employment, while to this must be added the strain caused by family and other anxieties arising out of the war. Further, large numbers of women are employed on heavy work and skilled operations, which were considered two years ago to be quite beyond their capacity.

### SANITARY BOARD.

PROTECTION AGAINST TYPHOID.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, when there were present Mr. E. V. Carmichael (in the chair), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. Ng Hon Tze, F. B. L. Bowley, Col. Crisp, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

AN OPEN DRAIN AT KOWLOON AND A NULLAH IN GLENELLY.

Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, asked:—

(a) In whose property is the open sewer running parallel to the railway line in Kowloon?

(b) Why is it not covered, as the practically stagnant water in it is a good breeding-place for mosquitoes?

(c) Is the Head of Sanitary Department aware that the stench arising from it is a cause of much trouble to the children and the grown-ups who use the Kowloon playground?

(d) Why has the foul smelling nullah in Glenelly not been attended to?

The CHAIRMAN replied:—With regard to (a), this is an open drain and not a sewer. This is on the property of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

With regard to (b) the question of covering this drain is now under discussion between this Department, the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and the Drainage Authorities.

As regards (c) any danger there may be is due to mosquitoes.

With reference to (d), I may state that the nullah in Glenelly has received, and is receiving, the regular attention of the Public Works Department.

Dr. Ozorio observed that as far as question (c) was concerned, he might mention that three or four members of a certain sub-committee of the Board, who went to Kowloon to inspect the open sewer, held a similar opinion to his own. With regard to the Chairman's reply to his last question, he could only say that if the attention of the Board was being given to the nullah it seemed hardly to be doing any good to the public, because the smell had continued for six or seven months.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER.

The CHAIRMAN asked to be allowed to refer to a subject which was not on the agenda, namely, typhoid. The statistics did not show that there was an exceptional incidence of the disease, but it was desirable for the public not to eat uncooked rice or uncooked vegetables. He had an offer to supply covers for latrines at \$2.40 each. These would tend to prevent typhoid by keeping the flies away.

Mr. Bowley—A public notice should be inserted in the papers advising protection against typhoid—that is, not eating uncooked vegetables and also the prevention of contamination of food by flies.

The CHAIRMAN thought that oysters should be included, although he had not any evidence that oysters were subject to contamination. It was a matter for the Medical Officer.

Mrs. Gale said that oysters were a cause of infection, and in a climate like that of Hongkong might bring about typhoid. It was then proposed by Mr. Bowley, and seconded by Mr. Ng Hon Tze, that the attention of the public should be drawn by notices, both in Chinese and English newspapers, to the danger of eating uncooked oysters and shell fish and leaving food uncovered, thus exposing it to contamination by flies, and also the desirability of cooking rice before eating it.

This was agreed to unanimously.

### DECIMAL COINAGE.

Mr. Theo. McKenna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Decimal Association, says that the coming decimalisation of our coinage has been materially advanced. At a joint meeting of the Institute of Bankers, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Decimal Association, unanimous agreement was secured as to the retention of the pound sterling as the monetary unit and its division into 1,000 parts or mils. This enables all the existing gold and silver coins, down to and including the 6d. piece, to be retained without any alteration in their respective values. For example, the 6d. is represented exactly by 25 mils.

In regard to the coins of lower denomination, it was unanimously agreed that they shall consist of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 mil pieces, of which the two latter would be of nickel. This enlarged range of the coins of lower value, in addition to providing coins substantially equal in value to the existing halfpenny and penny, will provide coins of intermediate value between the present halfpenny and penny, and thus overcome a defect in our present coinage which has resulted in prices in millions of small transactions in daily life being unduly increased because of the absence of suitable intermediate coins.





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## KING IN THE THAMES VALLEY.

### TESTS FOR AEROPLANES.

The King spent an interesting morning in the Thames Valley, recently part of it at the National Physical Laboratory, and part at an aero-engine instructional workshop which the Ministry of Munitions has set up in the district of Twickenham. His Majesty was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The King went through the shops, and saw a large number of girls busy at their respective tasks. Some had become so expert that they were able to do their own tool-setting, as well as to control the special machines upon which they were engaged. Aeroplane engines in various stages of completion were examined with marked interest.

TESTS IN A GALE.

Going to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, his Majesty went first into the testing room to witness the very minute and careful testing of the gauges of shells, fuses, and aero-plane parts, and then, in another department, he saw the even more delicate operation of gauging the gauges. The King remarked as he looked on: "You talk of the millionth of an inch. It seems almost impossible to imagine such minute divisions." In a dark room the visitors saw some of these gaugings many times enlarged and projected on to a screen.

The great testing tank at Teddington is the largest in the world, 600ft. in length, with a depth of over 12ft. of water. It is spanned by a moving bridge, on to which the King and his party climbed, and made a trip down the tank and back in the actual carrying out of an important experiment concerning methods of mine-sweeping and the counteracting of the submarine menace. In another department his Majesty and others occupied an enormous "wind channel," during the carrying out of actual tests of aeroplane parts. Exact models of the aeroplanes to be tested are hung in the "wind channel," and there subjected to such wind tests as the operator may desire. In this case an electrically actuated sail of fifty miles an hour was applied to these models, and their behaviour and that of their parts indicated, precisely what would be the behaviour of the corresponding full-sized machines and their respective parts. The test was accompanied by an almost deafening roar, which gave some idea of the conditions under which flying men carry out their duties.

## FINE OLD ESTATES SOLD. LARGE ESTATES SACRIFICED IN LARGER CAUSE.

A London newspaper in a single issue recently contained advertisements of over fifty square miles of farms for sale, practically all in England.

It is only necessary to observe the real estate advertising to understand in a general way what is going on. Here is a single column of announcements from which one gathers that the Duke of Buccleugh is selling 2,500 acres of his land in Warwickshire; that Lord Scarborough is putting thirteen square miles of his Lincolnshire land on the market in parcels of various sizes; that Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot will sell 5,100 acres of his Cheshire estate; that Lord de Bunsen will sell Sawbail Hall and 1,000 acres of land near Bury St. Edmund's, together with a lot of adjoining property; that Lord Winchelsea has directed his agents to dispose of a large area in feudal parcels at Harlech, which "overlooked the royal St. David's golf course," that Lord Holden's seat, Nun-appleton Hall, near York, with 3,500 acres, will be sold in one parcel, while a number of smaller parcels later will be sold separately.

### TENANTS' CHANCE TO BUY.

Lord Combermere is selling 3,200 acres of his estate on the Shropshire border of Cheshire, and an immense area of lands owned by the Marquis of Crewe went under the hammer. The Crewe lands were offered in 187 parcels, each parcel being a farm, residence or pasture area; while a large share of the Handbach village was also included in the offer.

The disposal of these great English estates results from many curious causes. Thus, when the Earl of Scarborough's Lincolnshire properties were offered it was explained that the estate had been managed for so many years by an agent who recently had died. The parcels were so numerous and scattered that although they lay in the same district it required a journey of over one hundred miles to visit all of them. Lord Scarborough therefore decided to dispose of the land, and issue instructions that in every case the tenant occupying the land was to have preference as purchaser.

WAR MAKES NEW MILLIONAIRES. Whether one goes to Christie's in London, where paintings, statuary, furniture, tapestries, rugs, all manner of art and household effects, are sold under the hammer, or to the real estate auctions where estates many centuries old are disposed in a few hours, precisely the same phenomena are to be observed. The inheritances of the old aristocracy are passing into the hands of people who better can afford to own them. War taxes and the high cost of living have brought the aristocracy to the point where the easy going, casual comfortable and inefficient method of management will not stand the strain.

England is full of new millionaires. "Bought and paid for" by the people who can afford the great money losses than the losses that afford them and it is they who are getting these estates now.

## RUSSIA IN ASIA. TRADE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

### TRADE CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA.

OMSK, SIBERIA, October 15th, 1917. (BY MR. L. D. WILKINS.)

The outstanding feature of the present trade situation in Siberia is the shortage of nearly all kinds of goods necessary for the requirements of the civilian population. With a view to relieving the congestion at the ports and on the railway, the regulations of the Government concerning the import of merchandise into Russia by private persons have gradually been made more stringent. The marked fall in the exchange value of the rouble has increased the difficulties attending the securing of funds for the payment of purchases abroad. It has therefore become practically impossible to obtain foreign merchandise for ordinary commercial purposes. On the other hand the Russian manufacturers in the industrial districts uninvaded by the enemy are preoccupied with supplying the needs of the army and the civilian population of European Russia, and owing to the lack of raw material and the disorganized transport facilities in the interior, are not in a position to afford much relief to the situation in Siberia. With the approach of winter the shortage of so many necessary articles is becoming serious. The most noticeable features of the majority of the shops are the empty shelves and the general absence of goods to be sold. In many of the Siberian towns the system has been introduced of selling cloth, articles of clothing, and other necessary supplies by cards along the same lines along which bread, flour, butter and other provisions are distributed. Only a certain amount being permitted to be sold to each person. Business houses for the most part are confining their efforts to preparing for future trade after the war, only along such business as is practicable under present conditions. Canadian firms desirous of trading with this market should bear these facts in mind and make their plans accordingly. In view of the uncertain political situation, and the increasing difficulties of the country, it is difficult to foretell the lines along which trade with Siberia will be conducted after the war. The following tendencies, however, appear sufficiently marked as to deserve mention:

(1) It is probable that North America will be used to an increasing extent as the source of supply for many of the articles formerly obtained from other countries.

(2) In order to restore the equilibrium of the exchanges, the policy of the Government will probably be to discourage by means of duties, etc., the importation of all such manufactured goods as may possibly be produced within the country.

These two tendencies should have an important bearing on the future trade relations between Canada and Siberia.

### INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The industrial situation in Siberia is marked by the difficulties with regard to labour. The demands of the labouring classes have been especially felt in connection with the mining industry, and most of the companies have been compelled to curtail their operations. While the position is largely bound up with the political situation, it is nevertheless felt that the present state of affairs cannot continue, and that with the decrease in the demand for labour after the war, matters will gradually adjust themselves. On the other hand, labour difficulties must be considered an inevitable circumstance of the present position, at least for some time to come. A promising feature is the report that a large amount of foreign capital, especially American, is seeking investment in permanent properties in Siberia. It is stated that United States capitalists are taking advantage of the present low value of the rouble, and the demand for American funds, for obtaining control of the most promising Siberian properties. The investment of American capital in Siberia is regarded as bound to be an important factor in the development of trade between the two countries. On the whole it must be said that Siberians are looking forward to the future with confidence that when once the present difficulties are overcome, the development of the territory will be rapid.

### RULES GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

The regulations governing the importation of goods through the port of Vladivostok are gradually being made so strict as to preclude the possibility of the import of private merchandise through this port. The same rules have been established with regard to Vladivostok as apply to the ports of the White Sea. A certain amount of tonnage has been allotted to each of the Government departments and public bodies concerned with the supplying of goods necessary for the purposes of State defence. A certificate of one of these bodies is necessary in order that goods may be imported through the above port. The import licences are granted to private importers only in the case of goods which are urgently required for the needs of the State.

With regard to the port of Nicholasvsk-on-Amur, and the mouths of the Ob and Yenisey rivers, the general regulations governing the import of goods into Russia apply, while shippers have to take into consideration the tendency of transport facilities in the interior.

The general regulations referred to have recently been revised. A special licence issued by the Foreign Supplies Department, or by the Ministry of Commerce, is required for the import into Russia from abroad of all private goods and postal packages not destined for the

purposes of state defence, and not enumerated in a special list. Petitions for import licences are submitted to the Department of Trade and Industry, and there examined by a special commission formed for the purpose. A certificate of an authorized public body as to the degree of necessity of the goods in question for the satisfaction of the requirements of the Russian market must be appended to the petition. Permits for the import of goods are valid for a period of four months from the date of issue. Shipments of goods which arrive in Russia, and for which the necessary licence has not been obtained, will be liable to confiscation. These regulations, however, do not apply to goods destined for dispatch before September 14th, 1917.

In addition to the necessity of securing a special permit, importers have to face the difficulties of obtaining funds to pay for their purchases abroad. Applications for foreign exchange are examined by a special commission, and are only granted in cases of goods urgently required. It is usually necessary for private importers to prove the existence of funds abroad to pay for the goods in question. These funds are then earmarked by the Government for their own use, the importer being allowed an equivalent amount of foreign exchange at the Government rate.

### OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE TRADE.

In view of the circumstances outlined above, Canadian exporters cannot hope to do any considerable business with Siberia under present conditions. It is also difficult to make plans for the future by reason of the uncertainty as to what factors are likely to govern the carrying on of trade with this market. An important question to be considered is the extent to which the Germans will probably regain the trade lost to them during the war. As is well known, German goods comprised a large share of the annual turnover of trade in Siberia. Germany had important advantages over other countries in connection with the trade with this market. Among these advantages may be mentioned geographical proximity, enabling German exporters to make prompt delivery and to quote prices far below a Siberian town. Especially important was the adaptability of German manufactures and trade methods to the requirements of the Siberian market. The Germans above all others had a thorough knowledge of the conditions under which business is conducted in Russia. In this connection they were greatly assisted by the large number of Russians from the Baltic provinces, who are of German origin and who form an important element in the business communities of Siberia. These German-speaking Russians naturally have a preference for doing business with German firms and for pushing the sale of German goods. In this way the Germans were able to avoid the mistakes of improper representation, or of wrong trade methods, of which the exporters of other countries seeking business with Siberia have been accused. The above factors should greatly assist the Germans in their efforts to regain the large share of Siberian trade which they formerly held.

Since the outbreak of the war, Swedish, Japanese and United States exporters have secured a foothold in this market. The Japanese are handicapped by the poor reputation for quality which has been acquired for Japanese goods in general throughout Siberia, and by the policy of commercial opportunism pursued by certain Japanese traders. On the other hand Sweden and the United States should be not only in a position to retain, but also to increase, the respective shares of Siberian trade. Business men are anticipating a greatly enlarged trade between North America and Siberia after the war. Canadian products being similar to those of the United States should also succeed in finding an increasing market in this country, provided Canadian firms adopt the proper methods for trading with Siberia.

Previous to the war Western Siberia was subsidiary commercially to European Russia, and there was but little direct trading with foreign countries. One of the tendencies during the last few years, however, has been the growth of independent wholesale houses, ordering their requirements of foreign goods direct from the country of origin. Included among these houses are several of the foreign firms formerly engaged in the export of butter from Siberia. These firms have been extending their organizations and are now prepared to trade in all kinds of goods for which there is demand in this market, as well as to undertake the export of Siberian products of various kinds. Certain of these firms have offices in New York in connection with their North American purchases and sales. The names of the principal commercial houses of the above class may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (Refer File No. 17251.) In Eastern Siberia the position is different, this district being commercially independent of European Russia. The trade in this section of the country is largely in the hands of a few large firms with headquarters in Vladivostok; the names of which may also be had on application.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPORT CHAMBER.

As stated above, the future trade policy of the Government will probably be to discourage the importation into Russia of all articles which can possibly be produced within the country. This tendency is reflected in the establishment last month of a Russian import chamber, under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The aim of this chamber will be to study and better the conditions of the import of necessary goods and materials, and the investigation of methods which may assist the limitation of the import of those goods which can be produced in a sufficient quantity in Russia. The manufacture of such articles will be encouraged which may assist the distribution of imports in the manner most expedient from the point of view of state interests. The attempt will be made to put importers in touch with the producers of import goods, and in general to assist the members of the chamber in the import business.







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TJIBODAS	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Feb.	6th Mar.	YOKOHAMA & KOBE
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## WEATHER REPORT.

February 5th, 1918. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderate at all stations. Clouding is very heavy over the Sea of Japan, the anti-cyclone having moved westward. The depression remains over Indo-China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 4 a.m. today, 5.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 50.22 inches (approximate average of 27 inches).  
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:  
Dry, clear.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:  
Dry, clear.

Hongkong to Gap Hook ... E. wind, moderate to light, sea generally foggy at night.  
Formosa Channel ... (N.E. wind, moderate).

South Coast of China between (The name as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.  
South Coast of China between (The name as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

## CHINA COAST-METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5TH FEBRUARY, A.M.

Station.	Floor	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction Force	Wind Weather
Vladivostok	0 m	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	0 m	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Hankow	—	—				



# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

# "ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEEFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to RHEIS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

# C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 10th Feb. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Cabin-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
Telephone 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 15 Days).

"DAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 8th Feb. at Noon.  
"Calling Amoy Passengers only."  
"DAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

# P. & O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO:  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Sound the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & TROTTER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
H. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via	SUWA MARU	WED'DAY, 13th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,	Capt. Sakai	
YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	WED'DAY, 13th Mar. at Noon.
	Capt. Iizumi	

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and HIRIANG.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Akashi	
	KAMO MARU	MONDAY, 11th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Shimizu	

SHANGHAI, KOBE and	SIYO MARU	WED'DAY, 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Takami	

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI and KOBE

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	9th Feb
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT.	22nd Feb.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI.	9th Mar.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT.	23rd Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI.	6th Apr.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT.	16th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES.	

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Agent,  
Kia's Building.

Telephone 1274 and 1275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to  
P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	SATURDAY, 8th Feb. at 8 P.M.
"OCEANO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb. at 8 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 8 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 A.M.
"FOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th Feb. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—  
K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. KETTEL, Freight and Passage Agent,  
Prince's Building, 105, Queen's Road.



LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

From Shengwan Western Branch P.O.				
For	On Week-days	On Sundays	On Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.	
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	
Kunohuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	
Kaukoux	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	
	Except Saturdays			

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1918.

RUPEES. (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Ayer Gajah .. .. .	£1	Sept.	£4.35	60 p.c.	—
Alor Pangs .. .. .	£1	Jan.	£11.25	25 p.c.	—
Glenary .. .. .	£1	Oct.	£2.40	25 p.c.	—
Kodahs... .. .	£2	April	£4.10	55 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kempas .. .. .	£2	June	£9.10	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda .. .. .	£1	Aug.	£2.70	23 p.c.	—
Malakoff .. .. .	£3	Dec.	£4.60	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Second .. .. .	£3	Dec.	£4.75	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandycroft .. .. .	£2	Jan.	£2.60	20 p.c.	12½ p.c.
Tapan .. .. .	£2	Dec.	£2.50	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation rubber in London	£10		3.4		

**VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.**

		February 5th
<b>LONDON.</b>		
	Telegraphic Transfer	... 97 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 97 1/4
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 97-
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 96 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 97 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	97 1/2
<b>ON</b>	Bank Bills, on demand	... 406 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 421
<b>ON NEW YORK.</b>		
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 71 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	... --
<b>ON BOMBAY.</b>		
	Telegraphic Transfer	... --
	Bank Bills, on demand	... --
<b>ON CALCUTTA.</b>		
	Telegraphic Transfer	... --
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 20 1/2
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>		
	Bank Bill, at sight	... --
	Private, 30 days' sight	... --
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>	On demand	... 127 1/2
<b>ON MANILA.</b>	On demand—Peace	... 142
<b>ON SINGAPORE.</b>	On demand	... 123
	On demand	... 162 1/2
<b>ON HAIPHONG.</b>	On demand	... 2 1/2 pm
<b>ON SAIGON.</b>	On demand	... --
<b>ON BANGKOK.</b>	On demand	... par
	SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate	... \$ 6.50
	GOLD LUMP, 100 ans, per ton	... \$49.30
	BAR SILVER per 100	... \$31.2

Saturday, 9th Feb.:—  
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co.,  
Meeting of Shareholders.  
11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate and Finance  
Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Monday, 11th Feb.:—  
Chinese New Year.  
Thursday, 14th Feb.:—  
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Tuesday, 19th Feb.:—  
Noon—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao  
Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Share-  
holders.  
Thursday, 21st Feb.:—  
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Share-  
holders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
Saturday, 23rd Feb.:—  
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders  
at the City Hall.  
Monday, 24th Feb.:—  
Hongkong Races—1st Day.  
Tuesday, 26th Feb.:—  
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.  
Wednesday, 27th Feb.:—  
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

**WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..**  
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange  
Business transacted.  
**M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,**  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Paid-up Capital...	...	...	\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	\$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...	...	\$1,200,000

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General Banking business transacted.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.  
**C. CHAMPRIN,**  
 Acting Manager.  
 No. 7, Queen's Road Central,  
 Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [357]

Interest allowed on current accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every  
description of Banking business transacted;  
Loans granted on approved security. Special  
facilities for Home Mortgage.  
Hongkong 12th October, 1914. 1169

## BOUQUETS.

## POPULARITY.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

11488